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HOME PHONE 244

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1907.

Last week the Sixtieth Con-
gress began its work and it will
consider such legislation only as
the Speaker of the House thinks
proper. His sway is absolute,
though this power was not con-
ferred by the Constitution and
there is every reason to believe
it was not contemplated by the
fathers of the republic. Since
the time of Henry Clay, that
skillful parliamentarian who
made himself not only the pre-
siding officer but the effective
leader of Congress, almost every
Speaker has assumed some new
prerogative until the position has
attained its present importance
and dignity, and today is second
only to the presidency in power.

The note of conservatism sound-
ed by Speaker Cannon in refer-
ring to financial legislation in his
address to the Republican caucus
will meet with the approval of
thoughtful people throughout the
country in spite of the numerous
demands voiced through the
press that immediate action be
taken in the matter. Any effort
to legislate expeditiously on the
currency problem would almost
inevitably result in the passage
of ill-advised or ill-considered
measures. There seems to be a
general belief that some legisla-
tion of a remedial character will
be enacted during this session,
but it should be the result of due
deliberation, in every way a cred-
it to the party, and not a "half-
baked" measure passed under
the pressure of an evanescent
emergency.

Senator Foraker's announce-
ment that he will ask the voters
of Ohio to support him as a can-
didate for the Republican presi-
dential nomination is quite in ac-
cord with his frequently ex-
pressed intention to submit to the
Republicans of Ohio his differ-
ences of opinion with the Ad-
ministration and with Secretary
Taft, and will doubtless be wel-
comed by Secretary Taft's man-
agers, as well as by the general
public in Ohio. It is entirely
creditable to Mr. Foraker that he
purposes to stand or fall on his
record and offers to submit to the
voters the issue raised by his
continued opposition to the Ad-
ministration and its policies, and
his campaign will be a whole-
some test of public sentiment.

Those excellent people of the
country who have professed to
have been shocked at the meth-
od adopted by the President to
settle the deadlock over certain
South Dakota appointments must
be unaware of the fact that this
manner of determining ques-
tions—by lot—not susceptible of
solution by ordinary processes,
has historic sanction in the laws
of the United States, where pro-
vision is made, in some instances,
that the most important deci-
sions shall be arrived at by this
simple method. In Connecticut
and Iowa, for instance, the laws
provide that should there be a
tie in the selections of presiden-
tial electors the result shall be
determined by lot, and it is not
at all probable it occurred to the

lawmakers responsible for these
statutes that they were incorpo-
rating in the laws of their states
anything savoring of gambling.

Under the statutes of "South
Dakota provision is made that
the selection of members for
Congress shall be decided by lot
in case several candidates re-
ceive an equal number of votes,
while a similar provision is made
with regard to the choice of state
officers in the states of Alabama,
Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky
and Mississippi. Historic pre-
cedent for this method is found in
the Journal of the Senate which
describes the determination of
the terms of senators by the
chance drawing of slips of pa-
per. As far back as May 4, 1789,
a committee composed of Oliver
Ellsworth of Connecticut, Chas.
Carroll of Maryland, and William
Few of Georgia, reported to the
Senate a recommendation that
the classes of senators be deter-
mined by the drawing of num-
bered slips of paper to be pre-
pared by the Secretary, and this
was done. Taking all these his-
torical facts into consideration,
the charge against Mr. Roose-
velt of having introduced gamb-
ling into the White House ob-
viously cannot be sustained.

In the Sixtieth Congress, now
assembled, there is a strong nu-
cleus of pronounced prohibition-
ists, but it is incredible that a
majority in either house will at-
tempt to force prohibition upon
the District of Columbia without
first giving the people affected
by such legislation an opportu-
nity to voice their sentiment on
the proposition. That the issue
will ultimately take shape and be
disposed of there can be no doubt,
but the home rule principle should
not be violated to such a flagrant
extent as would be the case if
any precipitate action should be
taken by Congress.

There is every indication that
the Republican majority in Con-
gress is likely to temper its ac-
tion with excessive caution dur-
ing this session because of the
supposed effect of any decisive
action upon the presidential cam-
paign and we hope that the ma-
jority will not overdo this policy.
The United States is more popu-
lous, more active, richer, more
progressive than it ever has been
before; therefore, its needs are
greater and the demands upon
statesmanship are heavier. The
people are not penurious and they
will applaud strong, decisive,
constructive work. They want
many things and are willing to
pay for them, and they will not
find fault with Congress for
meeting great needs in a great
way.

Gettysburg.

The game season closed last
week and Nimrods can now claim
exemption from pursuing and
killing the wary rabbit. They
can enjoy rest, peaceful rest!

The Farmers' Institute closed
a two days' session last Tuesday
in their Armory hall. This was a
feast season for both the soul
and body of the farmer. The
lecturers ministered to the for-
mer and the M. E. Ladies' Aid
to the latter. The latter was
well executed, as our ladies un-
derstand the culinary art quite
well, and when stimulated with
the prospects of securing a com-
petent portion of the sinews of
war, do not hesitate to improve
their opportunity. The former
was, doubtless, well done, and,
of course, we refrain from al-
lowing the credit to pass all to
one side of the ledger.

Rev. M. May of Chrisman, Ill.,
located here last week as pastor
of our Presbyterian church. He,
with his family, are now occupy-
ing the church parsonage, and
yesterday he filled the pulpit to
a good audience.

Our village Board of Education

put in a furnace last week to
supply heat to warm our acad-
emy. Comfort is a necessary in-
gredient, even in schools.

Our M. E. Sunday school has
begun preparations for a Christ-
mas entertainment and treat.

D. Moul and wife were visit-
ors at the home of P. B. Miller
and wife yesterday.

The remains of Miss Pearl,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip
Cassel, were given burial in Har-
ris Creek cemetery today. She
died of tuberculosis at the home
of her parents, aged about nine-
teen years. Funeral services
were from Oakland church.

The Dunker Brethren closed a
revival meeting yesterday at the
Oakland church of more than a
week's continuance, during which
eighteen or more members were
added to the church. They had
the help of an evangelist from
Pennsylvania, whose manner of
doing things was somewhat out
of the ordinary for that church.

The weather has moderated
considerably from what it was
last week, which will doubtless
be quite a help to the farmers
who have come to husk yet.

The country is financially con-
valescent, and the monetary situ-
ation is assuming normal con-
ditions and restoration of confi-
dence is at hand.

Well, the President's message
is before the country, and is said
to be the longest document of
the kind ever given out by any
president. It is characteristic of
the man, and is commendable in
many of its features as a state
paper. Let everybody read it
and judge of its merits.

J. M. Moul is moving into his
new house this week and will be
well situated after getting things
fixed up.

Mrs. N. Philips is getting bet-
ter slowly.

The new bank building is now
enclosed, and so far done as to
have all the unfinished work on
the inside. The exterior pre-
sents a fine appearance. The
large amount of glass adds very
largely to the beauty of the build-
ing and is such a structure of
which the people as well as the
owners may justly be proud.
Some one has said that it is fifty
years ahead of the village, but
this belief is not shared by the
many. If it were fifty years a-
head of the times we would not
have it now. We have it, and it
will serve to bring other cor-
responding improvements, and thus
progress will go forward from
triumph to triumph, and thus we
may get many conveniences for
our comfort. Just now rumor is
abroad that electric light for our
use is not far distant. There is
scarcely anything too visionary
for us not to expect to add to our
many wants. Let everything
come that will improve our well
being and needs and elevate us
in the scale of right living.

It is said that H. A. Myers
went to Oklahoma to make a for-
tune. Luck to him, and may he
and his Oklahoma "lif long und
brother" together.

Dec 9. XOB

Holiday Presents!

Everybody is welcome to
come in and see the Greatest
Chinaware Assortment ever
shown in Greenville.

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110 E. 3rd St

1904

Watering After Hard Work.
Watering your horse after hard
work, when heated or exhausted,
should be done carefully. Horses differ
as men differ; some know when
they have had enough and some do
not. Let them drink frequently, but
not too much.

Feet of the Draft Horse.
The feet of the draft horse should
be large, round, wide at the hoof head,
not too shallow or too high in the
hoof, and, above all, constructed of a
good, dense horn, which indicates abili-
ty to wear well.

Greasing the Feet.
Greasing is necessary for horses
which are much exposed to dampness
and is as good for the sole and frog
as for the wall. It is applicable also
to feet which have to stand on dry
bedding. Feet which, on account of
diseased conditions, require to be fre-
quently soaked or poulticed ought also
to be greased. Bedding of peat moss
and fine sawdust, equal parts, is most
excellent. All these measures may be
advantageous if the feet are properly
shod.—C. R. Wood, V. S.

CHANGES IN STOCK.

Smaller Steers and Quicker Profits Are
Now Demanded.

The law of the survival of the fittest
holds good in every kingdom—mineral,
vegetable and animal. What was the
fittest a few years ago is unfit now,
and, in accordance with this law of
shifting necessities, we find that with-
in our memory the whole gamut of
cattle has been run through in sup-
plying the larger with beef.

Not many years ago the ponderous
steer bred on the western prairies was
the best selling beef animal in the
world. He was wanted by exporters, by
butchers, by cattle connoisseurs and
by gourmands. To be in prime condi-
tion it was essential that he be four
years old and weigh from 1,600 to 2,000
pounds.

The demand now is for a younger
and fatter animal, something through
which the porcelain teeth of the age
can sink without effort. To be highly
prized and priced this young animal
should be two years old or under,
should weigh 1,000 pounds and must
have been fed for the market from the
day he was calved. The more blood
he has in him of these now fashionable
breeds and the sooner after birth he is
in condition to be put on the market
the better for the pockets of the breed-
ers.

The profits of the growers on such
steers are greater than on the old style
four-year-olds. The two-year-old ma-
tures sooner, sets fat quicker, the bet-
ter his blood the quicker he fattens,
and, while he weighs about 30 per cent
less than his predecessor, his cost per
pound is much less also. The breeder
has the expense of his feed and care
for only half the time he had his pre-
decessor's, one item in cost of raising
which more than compensates for his
lesser weight. It is the breeder's max-
im that the quicker an animal can be
put in condition for the block the
greater the proportionate profits. Good
breeding, careful feeding and early ma-
turity are very essential to success in
cattle breeding. It is well for the
breeder to remember that competition is
sharper and prices lower than in for-
mer times and that economy in those
items of greatest cost—food and time—
should be considered in meeting the
demands of the market. A steer can
be fed to a weight of 1,000 pounds
cheaper than it can be fed to a weight
of 2,000 pounds, and, while the immedi-
ate profit is smaller, it will come quick-
er. Again, the profit on two well bred
two-year-olds is larger than on one of
the old style four-year-olds.

This argument presupposes that the
breeder has a good animal to start
with. Scrubs pay poorly at best and
often do not pay at all. The price of the
coarse grains and feedstuffs is low,
but to give it to a poor animal is at
most a putting suit in a store, while to
feed it to one of good blood is to use
your five talents to make five other
talents. Besides these considerations
the farmer will have had the addi-
tional great advantage of a supply of
manure which will bring very tangible
profits in increased crops.—E. Russell
in Farm Journal.

Salt For Hogs.

I have fed salt to hogs for years,
says a writer in Breeder's Gazette,
Chicago. Hogs require salt the same
as any other animals. It is best to
feed it with ashes of coal. It keeps
worms out—keeps the stomach from
souring. To hogs that have never had
salt give only a little at a time, for
otherwise they will take too much at
once. It will kill them if they get too
much and afterward too much water.
After they become accustomed to it
there is no danger. Dirt and salt mixed
is good in winter when hogs are in
pens and cannot get to the ground. A
little bit of salt for chickens is bene-
ficial.

THE SWINEHERD.

Give the hogs plenty of charcoal and
ashes, with salt once a week.

Good feeding consists in giving as
much as the hog will eat.

Keep plenty of clean water within
reach of your hogs at all times.

A healthy sow can be bred within a
week after her pigs are weaned.

A sow should never be market fat
when bred.

Slops made of middlings and skim
milk, with alfalfa or clover hay, is ex-
cellent ration for suckling sows.

A loused sow should be long and
straight in body, with plenty of room
around the flanks.

A hungry hog will gobble down
nearly anything you give him, but that
is no sign that he is getting the right
kind of food to make him fat.

To feed one day and starve the next
is sure to produce rough and uneven
hogs, and they will be slow gainers un-
der such treatment.

Some sows exhibit a sagacity and
care of their young that is almost hu-
man. If you possess one of that kind,
keep her as long as she will breed.

Some sows are profitable breeders un-
til they are ten years old.

Feed the hogs so that they will not
leave anything on the floors or lose
their appetite.

Do not keep brood sows too fat, says
the Farm Journal. You are in danger
of losing both the sow and pigs if
you do.

The quality of pork depends some-
what on the care and cleanliness of the
feeding quarters.

The older the pig the more it costs
per pound to put on flesh.

It is a mistake to keep one boar for
thirty or thirty-five sows, says the
Farmers Advocate. Twenty is enough.

The slovenly driving horse is the
product of a careless driver.

You may feed a horse corn to make
him fat, but oats are what give him
life.

Keep constantly a good sized lump
of rock salt in the feed box for the
horse to nibble at pleasure. It will
then take just as much as its appetite
craves and no more than is needful.

CONDENSED STORIES.

Story of a Polite Man Who Eventually
Lost His Temper.

President Shonts of the Interbor-
ough company of New York said at
a recent dinner:

"A public servant does its best to
please the public. As time passes
its service continually improves.
Nevertheless when the public serv-
ant happens to be a street railway
it is but natural that its cars should
be more crowded in the rush than
in the idle hours."

Mr. Shonts smiled.

"And crowded cars mean com-
plaints, don't they, the world over?"
he said. "I remember once being
on a crowded car in Cincinnati."

"A man hung to a strap near me.

He was a polite man, and, to let



"GIMME MY MONEY BACK"

people on and off, he kept on the
move. Now he ran to the front of
the car, now to the rear, now to
the middle, wherever there happen-
ed to be most space. And it was
plain that all this hustling and jost-
ling and rushing to and fro made
him angrier and angrier as time
went on.

"He restrained his rage till he
came to get off. Then all of a sud-
den it overpowered him."

"He turned to the conductor and
yelled, very red in the face:

"Gimme my money back!"

"What for?" said the conductor.

"You've had your ride."

"Tide do you call it?" barked
the man. "Why, I've walked the
whole blessed way!"

Not All in the North.

Stoughton J. Fletcher, who has
been rusticiating on his stock farm
in Tennessee, is in the city for a
few days. "A while ago," said Mr.
Fletcher, "I entertained the belief
that labor troubles were all north of
the Ohio river. The other day I
was forcibly reminded of my error.
I employed a number of colored la-
borers in hauling gravel and in
roadmaking. At half past 7 a dele-
gation of these negroes came to me
and refused to go on with the work.
"What's the matter?" I asked.
"Not shovellers enough," was the
answer.

"Well, go ahead and do the shov-
elling yourselves. Load your own
wagons. I'll pay extra."

"They went away, and at 9 o'clock
another delegation of negroes came.
"What's the grievance now?" I
asked.

"We won't work no mo' under a
white boss. We want a colored man
fo' that job."

"I told them the white boss would
be replaced by a colored man as
soon as possible, and they went
away. At 10:30 a. m. another dele-
gation of negroes appeared.

"What's up now?" I asked. Then
they told me they had struck for
more wages and not another spadeful
of gravel would be thrown until
I came to their figures. This made
three strikes before 11 o'clock in
the morning. Here the camel's back
gave way. I told them that it was
my turn at last, that I had struck,
and I took the train and came
north."—Indianapolis News.

Adventure of the Prince.

King Edward when Prince of
Wales was some years ago taking a
run through Yorkshire incog. He
was, as a matter of course, accompa-
nied by a friend in the capacity of
a bodyguard for the corporation of
the coming "K."

In the course of a ramble they
met a miner with two bull terrier
pups, and wishing to appear soci-
able, Albert Edward asked how much
he had paid for them.

"Two quid," bluntly replied the
miner.

The prince queried whether two
pigs would not have been a better
investment for one in his position.

"Appen so," said the miner, "but
what bloomin' fool a chap 'ud look
goin' rattin' wi' two pigs!"—Cleve-
land Leader.



No Reduction.

"Our colleague has reduced his
opinions to writing," said the youth-
ful statesman.

"My dear sir," answered Senator
Sorghum, "writing never reduces an
opinion; it always expands it."—
Washington Star.

Had You Planned to do Any Papering?

Well, by far the most particular
part of all your plans is to make
sure that the right paper goes on
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